# Data for CMAP Latino Snapshot

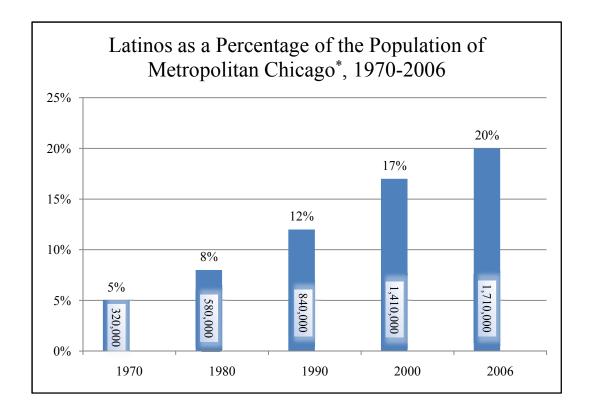
# Prepared by the Institute for Latino Studies June 2008







#### Introduction

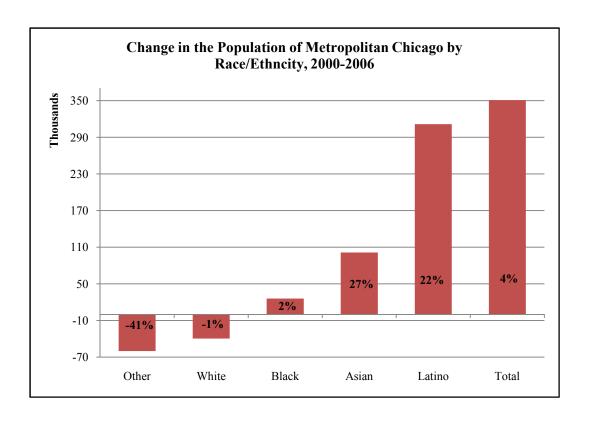


Source: Census 1970-2000, ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

Since 1970, Latinos have grown from a small minority of the region's population to its largest racial or ethnic group. Today, one of every five people in metropolitan Chicago is of Latino origin.

By 2000, the six-county metropolitan area had 25 places with a Latino population of at least 6,000 persons. The largest of these is Chicago, with 753,644 Latinos, followed by Cicero, 66,299, and Aurora, 46,557 (Paral et al 2004). In 2006, the number of Latinos increased to 774,042 in Chicago and 73,252 in Aurora, while the Latino population in Cicero remained stable (est. 66,389).

<sup>\*</sup> Refers to the six-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

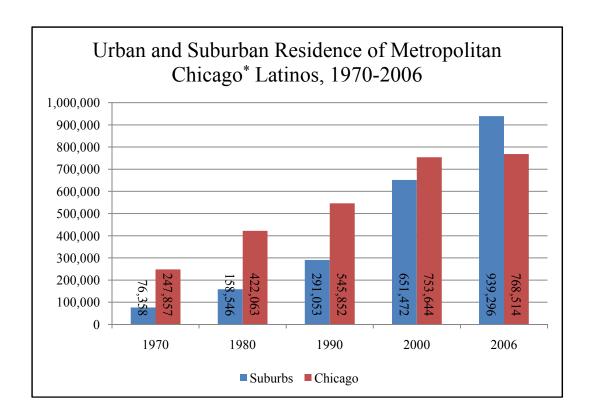


Source: Census 2000, ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

\* Refers to the seven-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

The population of the seven-county area increased between 2000 and 2006 despite the fact that the number of non-Latino whites fell by nearly 40,000 and the number of non-Latino blacks increased only marginally. The overall increase is attributable to gains by Latinos and Asian Americans, whose populations increased during the six year period by a remarkable 22% and 27% respectively.

Within the region, Latinos constituted the only racial/ethnic group with increasing population in the city of Chicago between 2000 and 2005. In suburban Cook County, while the minority population also grew in numbers, non-Latino whites decreased substantially resulting in a net population loss for suburban Cook County. In the outer suburbs, all racial/ethnic groups registered growth between 2000 and 2005 with Latinos driving this trend at over 40 percent increase (Johnson 2007).

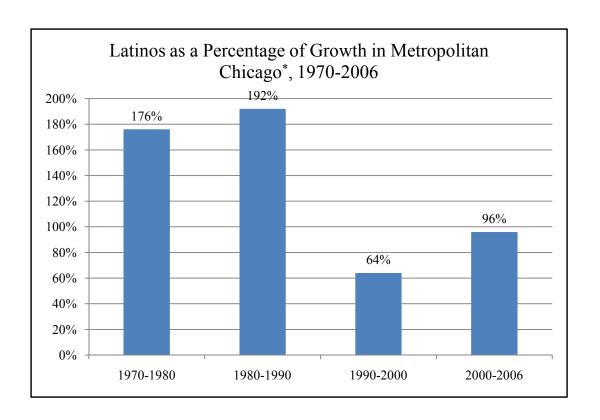


Source: Census 2000, ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

In the 1990s, Latinos experienced considerable growth in the city of Chicago. However, more than two-thirds of Latino growth in the city occurred due to births. This counters the idea that Latino population growth in the city is driven by immigration (Johnson 2007).

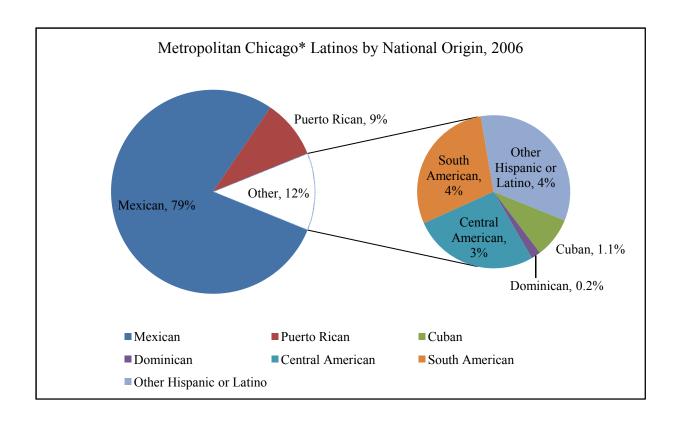
Between 2000 and 2006, nearly all of the Latino population growth has been in the suburbs. During this period, the suburban population increased by 288,000 (46%), compared to only 15,000 (2%) in Chicago. In addition, out of the seven counties, Kendall and Will registered over 100 percent growth in Latino population in the six year period. Nonetheless, the city of Chicago would have lost population if it were not for the increase in Latinos. This pattern is expected to continue for the rest of the decade.

<sup>\*</sup> Refers to the seven-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will.



Source: Census 1970-2000, ACS 2006, U.S. Census Bureau

- \* Refers to the six-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will.
- Between 1970-1980 and 1980-1990, the region would have lost population if not for the growth of Latinos.
- In the 1990s, Latino population growth slowed down, but it still represented two-thirds of the region's increase.
- •Between 2000-2006, Latinos represented almost all of the region's population growth.

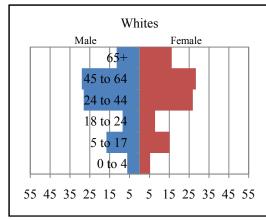


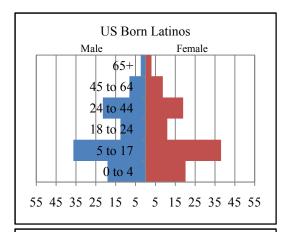
Source: ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

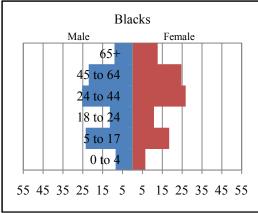
At 1.7 million, the Latino population in Chicago is larger than the entire population of the San Francisco Metropolitan Area. By 2006, people of Mexican origin comprise the majority of Latinos in the region, and it constitutes the third largest Mexican population in the nation. Within the six-county region, one quarter of the population of Kane, one out of seven people in both Cook and Lake, and around one in ten people in DuPage, McHenry and Will counties are of Mexican origin. Puerto Ricans comprise the second largest group with nine percent of the region's Latino population, while the remaining twelve percent represents other Latinos including Central Americans, South Americans, Cubans and Dominicans.

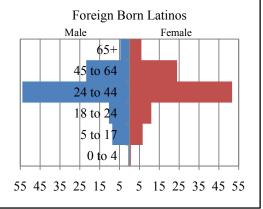
<sup>\*</sup> Refers to the six-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

#### Age Distribution Chicago Metropolitan Area\*, 2006









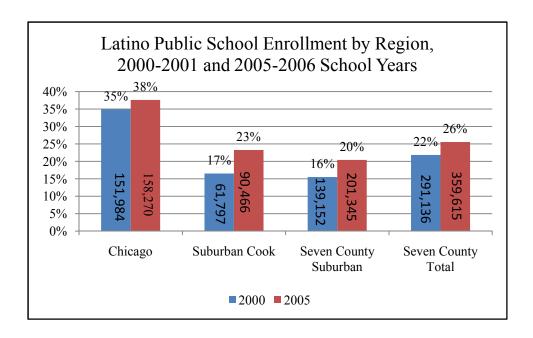
Source: Census ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

\*Refers to the eight-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

A top heavy pyramid, as in the case of Whites and Blacks, suggests negative population growth that might be due to any number of factors, including high death rates, low birth rates, and increased emigration from the area. Negative population growth was true of Whites but not of Blacks as we saw on page 3.

A bottom heavy pyramid, as in the case of US born Latinos, indicate high birthrates, falling or stable death rates, and the potential for rapid population growth.

#### Education

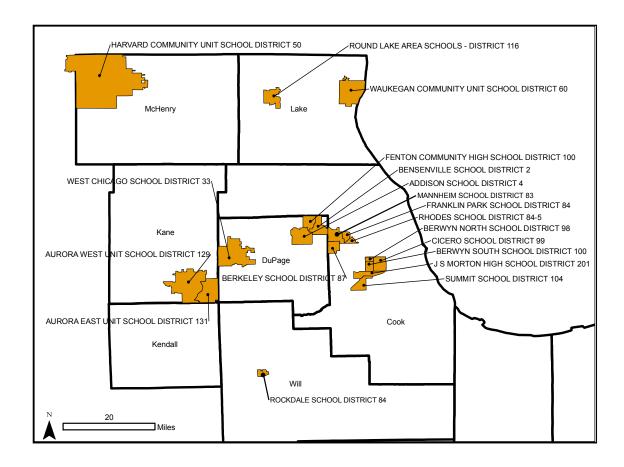


Source: Common Core of Data (CCD), "Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey," National Center for Education Statistics.

Presently, slightly over one in four (26%) of all K-12 students in metropolitan Chicago are Latino. The greatest density of Latinos students is found in Chicago proper (38%). This is not surprising since Latino residential patterns, while changing, are still an urban phenomenon.

Latinos public school enrollment increased in near equal proportions (3-6%) in each of metropolitan Chicago's seven counties and in the city of Chicago between 2000 to 2005, except in Will county where the increase in enrollment reached eight percent in the same time period.

#### High Latino Enrollment School Districts Metropolitan Chicago\* 2005



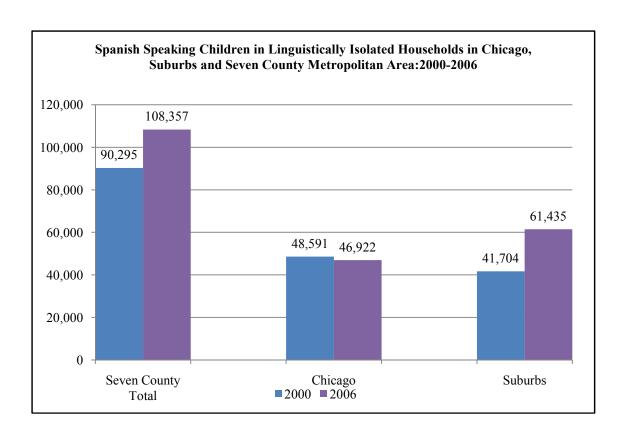
Source: Common Core of Data (CCD), "Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey," National Center for Education Statistics and 2005 School District Shapefiles, U.S. Census.

\*Refers to the seven-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

Map shows school districts with high percent Latino enrollment (a natural break occurs whereas these 19 school districts have over 41 percent Latino enrollment).

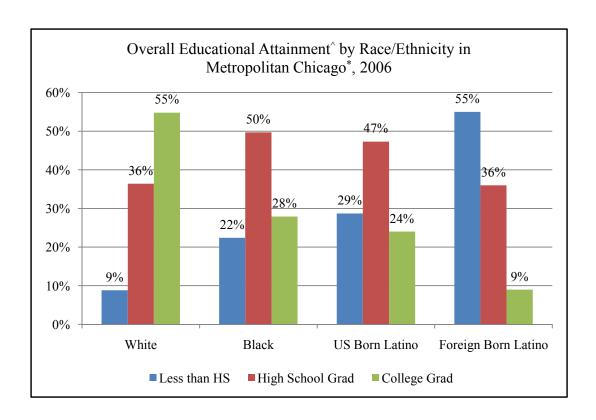
Most of the school districts with high Latino enrollment are located in Cook and DuPage counties. Not surprisingly, high concentration of Latino students also occurs in places with large Latino populations, namely Waukegan and Aurora.

In the 2005-2006 school year, Chicago Public Schools (District 299) had 38 percent Latino enrollment, (as shown in the previous chart on page 8).



Source: Census 2000, ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

The number of Latino children (ages 5-17) in the seven-county region increased 18 percent between 2000 and 2006, while the number of Spanish speaking children in linguistically isolated households increased at the same rate (roughly 20 percent). However, that growth occurred only in the suburbs where 47 percent more Spanish-speaking children live in linguistically isolated households. In the city of Chicago, there was a 3 percent decrease in the number of Spanish-speaking children in linguistically isolated households. These figures underscore the increased need for bilingual education programs in suburban schools as many Latino students are growing up in homes where no adult is fluent in English.



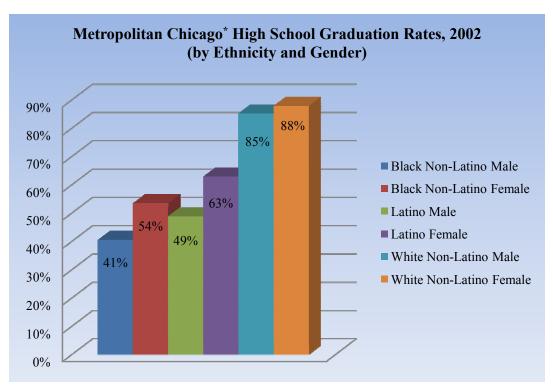
Source: ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

Among people 25 and over, foreign born Latinos are less likely than Blacks and Whites to have completed high school. In addition, while more than half of Whites and a quarter of Blacks obtain a college degree, less than 10 percent of foreign born Latinos do so. US born Latinos fare similarly to Blacks.

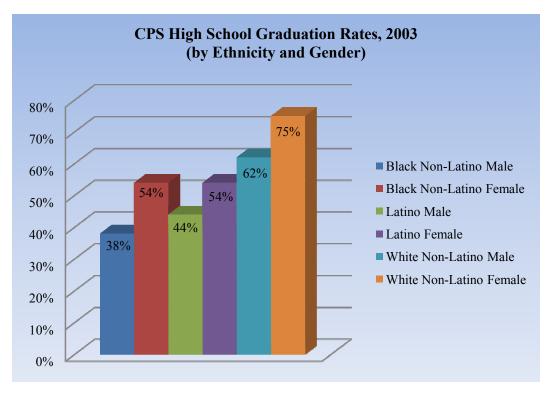
Black high school graduates are more likely than Latinos, but less likely than Whites, to have received a Bachelor's degree or higher. In 2006, 34% of US born Latinos who had completed high school had a Bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 36% of comparable Blacks. By contrast, twice as many of their White peers (60%) were college graduates.

<sup>^</sup> For the population 25 years and over.

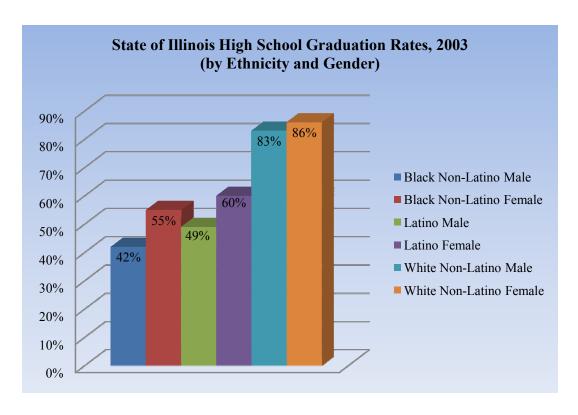
<sup>\*</sup> Refers to the eight-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will.



Source: Common Core of Data (CCD), "Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey," National Center for Education Statistics.



Source: Greene and Winters 2006



Source: Greene and Winters 2006

\* Refers to the seven-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will. Data for the seven-county metropolitan area are for year 2002 since no county-level data was available for 2003. In addition, no adjustment was made for the "ninth-grade bubble" (see Greene and Winters 2006). Caution should be used when comparing estimates.

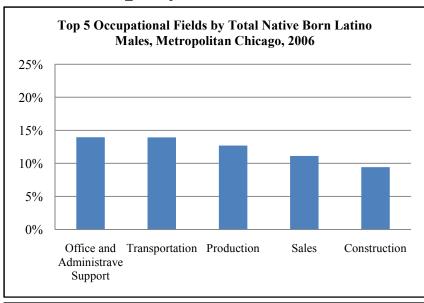
This set of graphs describe the "gender gap" in high school graduation rates in metropolitan Chicago, Chicago Public Schools, and the state of Illinois.

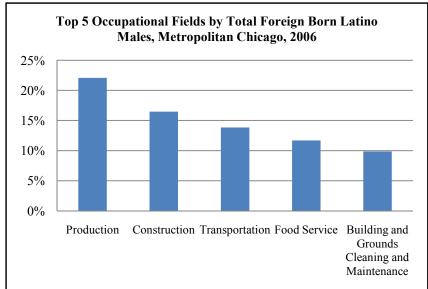
While female graduation rates are higher than male, there tends to be less disparity among Whites (except in Chicago Public Schools where the White Non-Latino Female graduation rate is 13 percentage points higher than males).

Latinas tend to fare better than their male counterparts and Blacks, except in CPS where the Black female graduation rate is the same.

Other trends such as the rise in the number of children living in poverty and the number of female-headed household in poverty might affect the educational outcome for these teenage students.

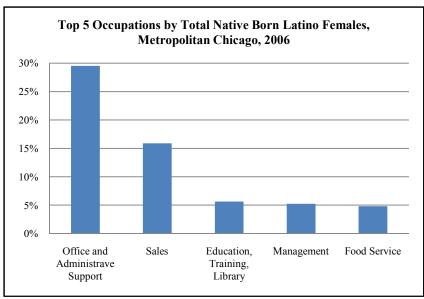
### Employment/Income

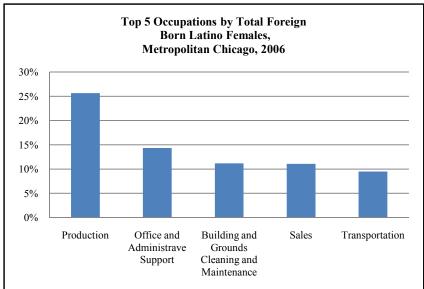




Source: ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

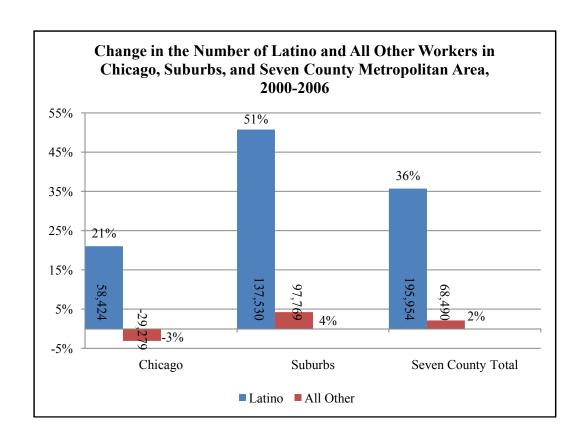
- Sixty one percent of all native born and seventy four percent of all foreign born Latino males work in the five fields shown above respectively.
- Given the likelihood that immigrant Latino men have less human capital with respect to language, education, and occupational skills skill than native-born men, they have fewer occupational options and, therefore, a higher proportion of them are squeezed into a few occupational fields.
- For similar lacks in human capital cited above, foreign-born Latino men males load heavily in unskilled blue collar and low-paying service jobs while native-born Latino men cluster in a mixture of semi-skilled white collar jobs and better paying blue collar jobs.





Source: ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

- Sixty one percent of all native born and seventy two percent of all foreign born Latino females work in the five fields shown above respectively.
- Since the human capital of immigrant Latinas mirrors that of immigrant males they too have fewer occupational options and, therefore, a higher proportion of them are also squeezed into a few occupational fields.
- In addition, shortcomings in their human capital also relegate immigrant Latinas to unskilled blue collar jobs while native-born Latinas are more likely to cluster in middle level semi-skilled white collar jobs.

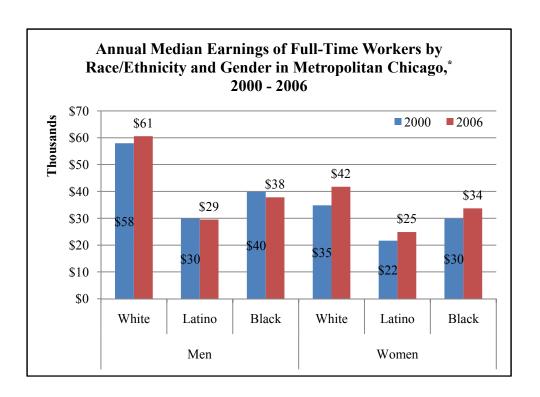


Source: Census 2000, ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

Between 2000 and 2006, Latinos accounted for 74% of the total increase in employed persons in the seven county area and 58% of the increase in suburban workers. In Chicago, growth in the Latino workforce prevented the city's workforce from decreasing in number.

The number of Latino residents working in the seven county region increased 196,000 (36%) between 2000 and 2006 while the number of non-Latino workers increased by 68,000 (2%). While 70% of the increase in Latino workers was among suburban residents, the number of Latino workers in Chicago also jumped by more than 58,000. This increase in Latino workers in Chicago represents a 21% increase (2000-2006), compared to a decrease of 3% for all others in the city.

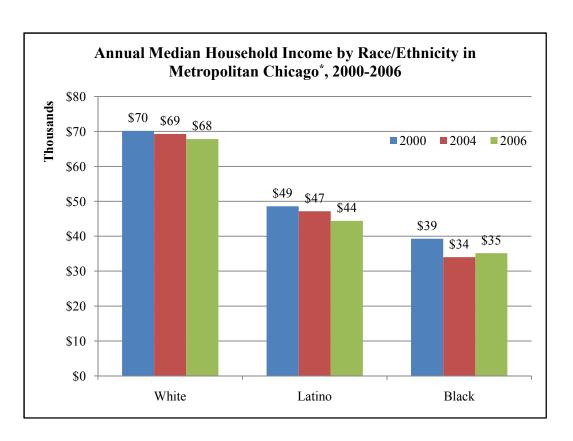
In 2006, Latinos accounted for 27% of all workers in Chicago, and 14% in the suburbs (suburban Cook and the six collar counties).



Source: Census 2000, ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

\* Refers to the Chicago PMSA (2000) and the Chicago, Naperville, Joliet Metropolitan Division (2006).

The earnings gap between Latinos and non-Latino whites of both sexes increased between 2000 and 2006. The earnings of African American men and women remain substantially higher than those Latinos. In 2006, the median earnings of non-Latino white men were more than double those of Latino men, while the gap between Latina and non-Latina white women was somewhat less. These incomes disparities are not surprising since Latinos generally have lower levels of education that non-Latino whites, as we saw on page 11, and education boosts wages and incomes (CTBA 2007).



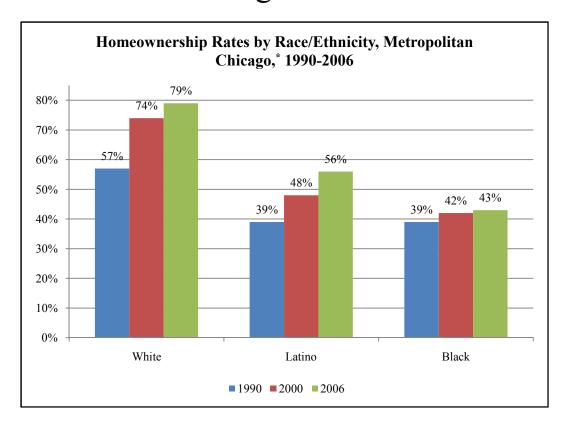
Source: Census 2000, ACS 2004-2006, US Census Bureau

\* Refers to the six-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

Between 2000 and 2006, median household income decreased by approximately \$4,000 (in 2006 constant dollars) for both Latino and black households. Median household income for non-Latino whites fell during the same period by less than \$2,500.

Because, on average, there are more workers in Latino households, the gap between Latinos and non-Latino whites in household income is substantially smaller than for the earnings of individual workers. For the same reason, median Latino household income is higher than that of African Americans households – in marked contrast to the median earnings of individual Latino and black workers.

### Housing/Land Use

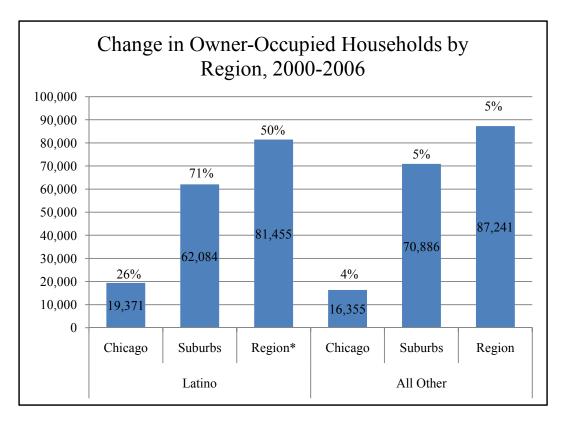


Source: Census 1990-2000, ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

\* Refers to the six-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

Fifty six percent of Latino households in the six county region were owner-occupied in 2006, an increase of 8 percentage points from 2000 and 17 percentage points from 1990. By comparison, the homeownership rate for non-Latino whites in 2006 was 79%. The white homeownership rate in 2006 was 5 percentage points higher than in 2000 and 22 percentage points higher than in 1990. The homeownership rate for black residents of the region was only 43% in 2006, having increased much more slowly than that of Latinos or non-Latino whites.

The increase in the Latino homeownership rate since 2000 is particularly remarkable, given the very low earnings of Latino workers and the decrease in median household income for Latinos since 2000.



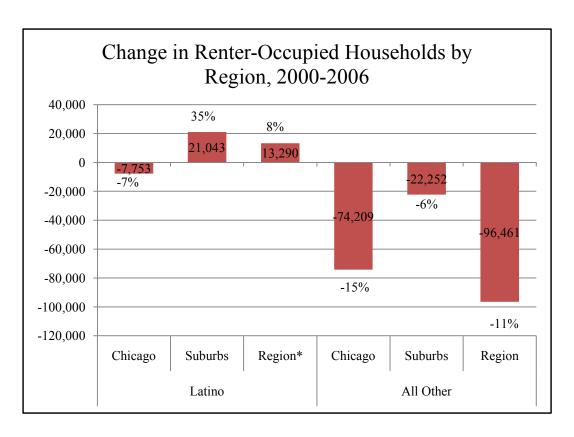
Source: Census 2000, ACS 2004 and 2006, US Census Bureau

\* Refers to the seven-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

Between 2000 and 2006, the total number of occupied households (owner and renter occupied) in the seven county metropolitan area increased by more than 85,500. Were it not for an increase of more than 94,000 Latino households, the total number of households in the region would have fallen by 9,000 during this period.

Almost all of the increase in Latino households was in owner-occupied homes (86 percent). Between 2000 and 2006, Latinos accounted 54 percent of the increase in owner-occupied homes in Chicago, 47 percent of the increase in the suburbs, and 48 percent of the increase across the seven county region. While homeownership rates increased by 4-5 percent for all others, Latino homeownership rates increased between 26-71 percent in the region.

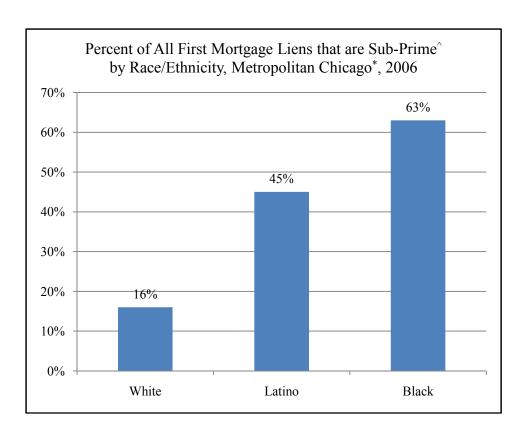
Compared to the previous chart (page 19), although there were 50 percent more Latino owner-occupied households in the region between 2000 and 2006, this only represents and 8 percentage-point increase in Latino homeownership rate.



Source: Census 1970-2000, ACS 2006, US Census Bureau

The number of homes rented by Latinos increased by a little over 13,000 in the region, in marked contrast to a decline of nearly 100,000 homes rented by all other residents in the seven county area. All of the increase in Latino households rented by Latinos occurred in the suburbs; the number of Latino rental households declined my more than 7,000 in the city.

<sup>\*</sup> Refers to the seven-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

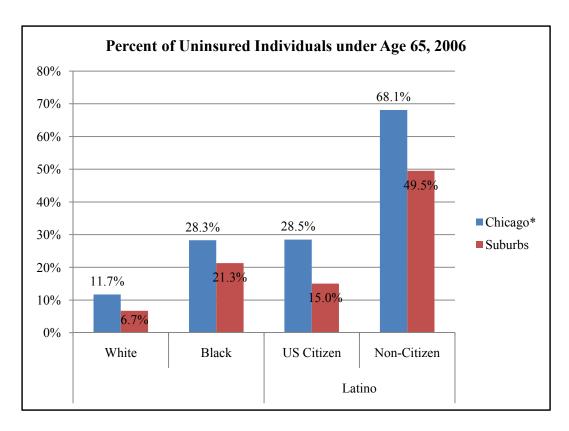


Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examining Council, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) administrative database, 2006

Forty five percent of mortgages (first liens) obtained by Latinos in 2006 were expensive sub-prime loans – loans with interest rates at least three percentage points higher than the prime treasury rate. By comparison, only 16 percent of mortgages obtained by non-Latino white residents of the region were sub-prime loans. Black homebuyers in the region had the highest percentage of subprime loans at 63 percent.

<sup>\*</sup> Refers to the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area.

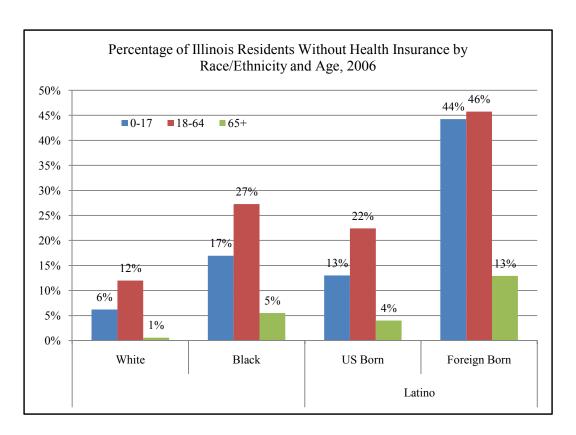
#### Health



Source: Gilead 2008 based on Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2007, US Census Bureau

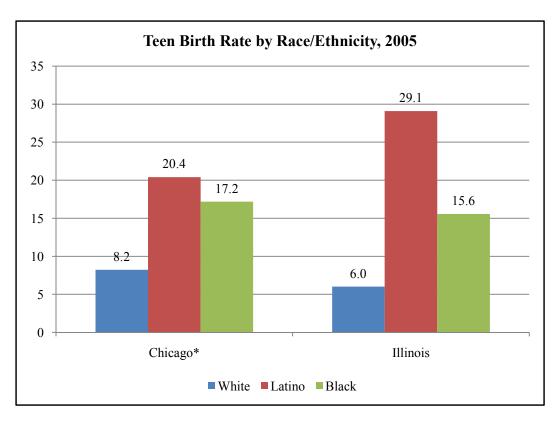
\* Chicago refers to the city proper while the Suburbs refers to the metropolitan area outside of Chicago, including: suburban Cook, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties.

Within all race/ethnicity groups, uninsurance rates are at least thirty percent higher in the city than in the suburbs. Non-citizen Latinos have the highest percentage of uninsured individuals, while Latino citizens are as likely to be uninsured as Blacks in the city. Latino citizens have lower rates of uninsurance than Blacks in the suburbs. Whites have the lowest percentage of uninsured people among all groups.



Source: Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2007, US Census Bureau

In the state of Illinois, the highest rates of uninsured people are among Latinos. Almost half of all foreign-born and almost a quarter of US born working-age Latinos lack health insurance. Uninsurance rates for US born Latino children and elderly are comparable to those of blacks, while foreign-born Latino children are twice as much likely to be uninsured than black children. Non-Latino whites have the lowest levels of uninsured in all categories.



Source: IDPH and NCHS Vital Statistics, IDPH IPLAN Data System Report http://app.idph.state.il.us/ and ACS 2005

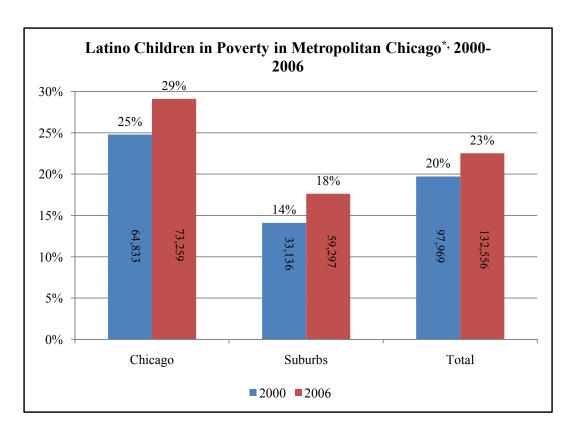
\* Refers to the seven-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

This indicator reports the rate per 1,000 females of live births to teenagers, ages 10-17.

While the state of Illinois as a whole has a somewhat lower teen birth rate for whites and blacks, compared to the seven county Chicago metro area, rural Latinas represent a substantially a higher rate than their urban counterparts. Correspondingly, while higher in Chicago, the proportional difference between white and black birth rates remains relative to the state rates. However, the difference between Latinas state-wide and the next closest group (blacks) is four times higher than that gap for the Chicago metro area. Whites represent less than half of the rate of births of Blacks.

A new analysis from the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy shows that teen childbearing (teens 19 and younger) in Illinois cost taxpayers (federal, state, and local) at least \$467 million in 2004 (Hoffman 2006).

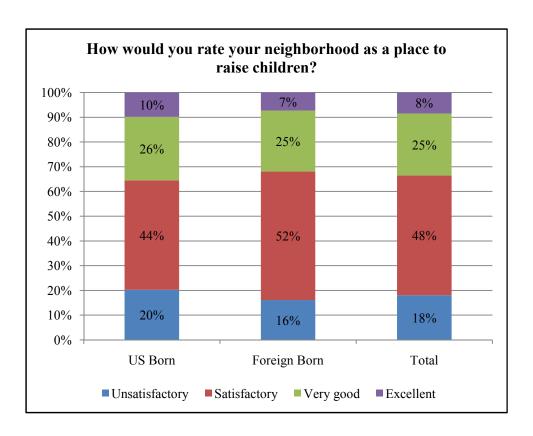
### Quality of Life



Source: Census 2000, ACS 2004-2006, US Census Bureau

While the number of Latino children (ages 0 to 17) in metropolitan Chicago increased 18 percent between 2000 and 2006, the number of Latino children living in poverty increased 35 percent in the same time period. In the city of Chicago, despite a 4 percent decrease in the number of Latino children, the number of poor Latino children increased by 13 percent. This suggests that more affluent Latino families moved out of the city during this period. Most of the increase in the number of poor Latino children occurred in the suburbs where over 26,000 more Latino children are living in poverty.

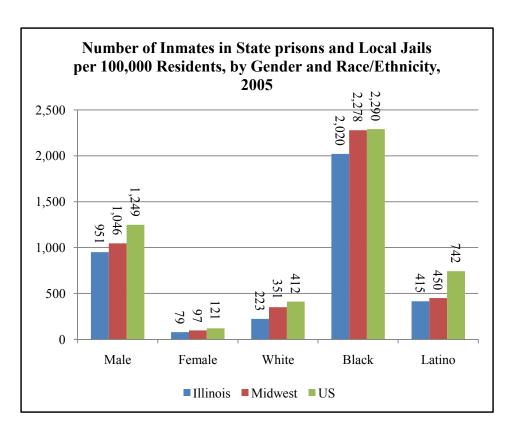
<sup>\*</sup> Refers to the six-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will.



Source: CAS 2003, Institute for Latino Studies

Latinos in the six-county metropolitan area are satisfied with the neighborhoods in which they live, as an overwhelming majority rated their neighborhood at least as a satisfactory place to raise children. US born Latinos were slightly more likely to give either an excellent or unsatisfactory rating to their neighborhood.

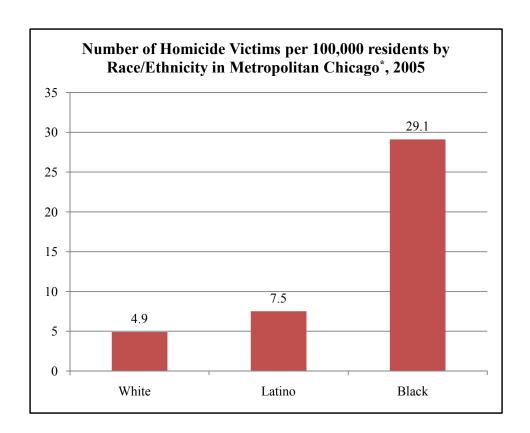
The survey question only asked respondents to rate their neighborhood as a place to raise children. It is unknown what respondents specifically had in mind when answering this question, whether they thought about safety, quality of schools, sense of community, etc. However, respondents who were unsatisfied with their neighborhoods were more likely to live in the city (71%) than in the suburbs.



Source: "Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2005," U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

Blacks have the highest incarceration rates at the state, regional and national levels. They make up five times the population of White inmates and almost three times the Latino inmate population in the US.

In Illinois, while Blacks represent almost five times the inmate population of Latinos, that proportion climbs to nine times the number when compared to Whites. While the incarceration rate for Whites in Illinois is almost half the incarceration rates for Latinos, Latinos in Illinois are as likely to be incarcerated as Whites are in the whole country.



Source: IDPH and NCHS Vital Statistics, IDPH IPLAN Data System Report http://app.idph.state.il.us/

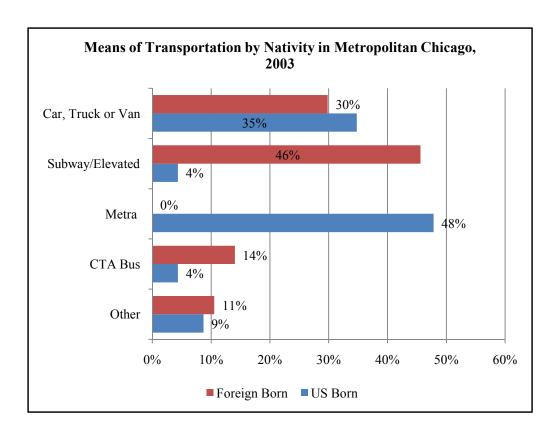
\* Refers to the seven-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

This indicator reports the mortality rates per 100,000 population due to homicide.

The overwhelming majority of homicides victims in the region are Black. There are four times more Black than Latino victims, and six times more Black than White homicides.

A study of violent acts committed by 3,000 Chicago residents between 1995-2003 found a lower rate of violence among Latinos, primarily Mexican-Americans, compared to Blacks and Whites (Sampson 2008).

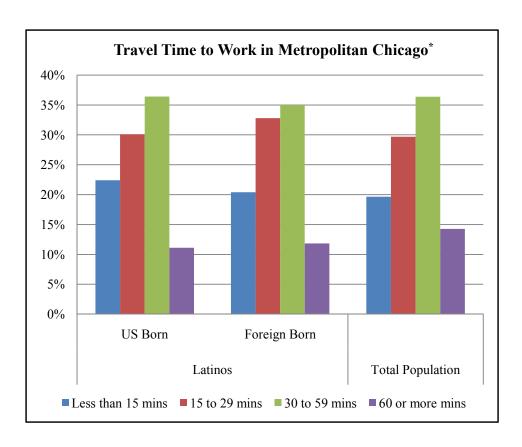
## Transportation



Source: CAS 2003, Institute for Latino Studies

Most Latino workers in Chicago took public transportation to work (58 percent). Foreign-born Latinos mainly utilized CTA rail and bus services, while US born Latinos primarily relied on Metra. The second most popular means of transportation was driving, and US born Latinos were slightly more likely to drive to work than the foreign born.

<sup>\*</sup> Refers to the six-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will.



Source: CAS 2003, Institute for Latino Studies (Latinos), ACS 2006, US Census Bureau (Total Population)

Most Latinos, regardless of nativity, traveled between 30 to 59 minutes to work everyday. As a matter of fact, travel time to work for Latinos, mirrors that of the total population, regardless of nativity. Overall, one in five people takes less than 15 minutes to get to work.

<sup>\*</sup> Refers to the six-county metropolitan area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

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